

S. C. BROWN  
Editor.

NO. 6

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Sensible Fashion.

very good enough to be a young Englishman, was giving voice to the time-spirit of snobbish people about our society. "It is quite impossible for me to have a high-toned where there is no aristocracy to do you mean," aristocracy was asked. "Why—aye—yes," said the ten thousand people who were there and have nothing to do with it or that," replied the lady, "which a class too; but we do not care." "Ampe."

answer was something like polite chaffing. There is a well-known, on the score of common-sense, between living and death, sufficient to make life a matter of doing the same with a good deal; still, in spite of the strong contrast, the moral difference is very great. The man who is unwilling to consider rests upon the circumstance that the chance of selfish desires without performing any return to the world, as he enjoys, is not intrinsic to the world, really play a minor part in life, than he who takes, at a precarious existence, from who have enough to do to put themselves. The world owes him a living; and the fortune of the only adds to his moral obligation something useful with the support at his command.

idea that a man's merit is proportion to the cost of his life, and unproductiveness of his life, are thriven in this country; and it has always been common for young men to inherit wealth to take an active part in the world's real work. In the industrial world, in the agricultural world, honorable success has been through manly exertion by young men who might have inherited his time and fortune in a more or worse. And if the tendency times had been to cultivate the spirit among the sons of the rich, the financial overturn of the past five years have shown plainly the risk attending a tendency to idleness to give the tendency much encouragement to the popular young men, who are to be strongly setting in the opposition, and it is quite the now for young men of wealth to cut for themselves, particularly new and non-professional.

Maine to Oregon, from Michigan, young men of wealth and men who might be idlers—society men and nothing more—be found among the ranks of the fortune-telling, the fortune tellers to larger and more productive than the empty-handed undertake. A Newport correspondent names a number of the sons of wealthy residents and summer of that fashionable watering place who are thus employed. Agriculture pursuits attract the most of several are managing farms. Some have gone into the market gardening business, and are making a living by devoting their time to raising of poultry, at a large scale. Such undertakings in the vicinity of population, wealth, and fortune, are more likely to result profitably and profitably than sheep breeding in the South or West, the more popular occupations of the more popular occupations of the active young men since they do not necessitate abandonment of the enjoyments and advantages of society and friends.

at full of opportunities for every one, to make a living by outdoor operations, and, at the same time, to improve immensely the conditions and character of country. The drift of young men of spirit and education has too long been toward the new fashion to set the in the opposite direction, for the benefit of both city and country.—*Scientific American.*

American correspondent of the *London Times* is Mr. Joel Cook, Mr. G. W. Childs, staff of the *Philadelphia*. Mr. Cook reports from *The Times*, it is said, an salary of \$10,000 in gold—or He also has a comfortable salary The Ledger.

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# THE AVALANCHE.

S. C. BROWN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 4, 1879.

FOR PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
IN 1880.  
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,  
OF MICHIGAN.

That republicans of Ohio have nominated Hon. Charles Foster for Governor.

No better choice could have been made; with such a leader, the republicans of the buckeye State can go into the campaign with a good prospect of success.

Mr. Foster's past political record is such that "hand throwing" would be a useless business, he is fortunate in having nothing to take back in all his political career. Republicans of Ohio rally around your leader and he will lead you to victory.

In placing the name of Zachariah Chandler at the head of our paper as our choice for the next republican candidate for President, we do so for the reason that we believe him to possess the necessary qualifications for that position. It is not on personal grounds that we press his name, although personally we like him, but on the grounds that Mr. Chandler's views and policy are such as amply fit him to take charge of the affairs of our country at this time. The indications are that one important feature of the next presidential campaign, will be the doctrine of State rights, and remembering so well the successful fight made by Mr. Chandler against that obnoxious doctrine during his senatorial term, we think him the best man to bear the republican standard to victory in 1880.

The President has again knocked the bottom out of the plans of the Brigadiers, and met their machinations with a third veto.

The determination of the President to prevent the southern people from controlling the elections in their peculiar manner, is becoming a source of great satisfaction to all men who are in favor of an honest election. The democrats are driven to their last ditch by this last veto, and they must now submit to what is the will of a large majority of the people, or refuse outright to vote for an appropriation for the army. The President says he is willing to go without his pay, rather than sign a bill to remove the protection of the citizens at the polls.

Noble words, truly spoken, and worthy of a President of a free people.

The democrats are becoming greatly alarmed because the editor of the Okolona States continues to show up the true political sentiments of the South. The editor of that paper does not hesitate to say that he is enjoying the sentiments of the leading democrats of the South and that he is sustained and encouraged by leading democratic politicians both north and south.

In democratic politics, it seems necessary that there should be two classes of political literature, one to please the extremists of the South, and the other to cater to the more liberal democrats of the North.

That the States fully represents the political views of the Southern democracy, is well illustrated by the speeches made by Southern democrats in congress. It has never uttered a sentiment upon the subject of State rights, that has not been endorsed by the Southern delegation in our national legislature.

The Northern democratic papers of course dare not publicly endorse the sentiments of the States; for by so doing they would drive many northern democrats to vote the republican ticket, hence they resort to the usual argument of the demagogue; and try to make the people believe that the editor of that paper is under the employ of the republican party. Such stuff as this will not for a moment be believed by men of sense; for the Okolona States would not be tolerated an hour in the State of Mississippi, if its teachings were so obnoxious as they are represented by the northern democratic papers. No northern man should allow himself to be deceived by this kind of political clap-net.

The frequent threats made in congress by Southern democrats, that when they get control of the government, they are going to repeal all laws made in pursuance of reconstruction, and also the amendments to the constitution relating to the equality of the races before the law. All go to show that the States but reflects the true sentiment of the entire Southern Democracy.

## THE TRAMP BILL.

The tramp bill, introduced in the legislature by Hon. A. J. Sawyer of Washburn, and carried through by indomitable energy, did not receive the sanction of the governor.

In the we think Governor Crosswell done right.

While it had some merit, and embraced some salutary features, yet in some of its provisions, was oppressive, and would doubtless have worked manifest injury and injustice in many cases.

Such a law should not receive the sanction of a party holding to such principles as have at all times been cardinal points in the republican creed.

Had the bill embraced only that class of men who are chronic tramps, constantly looking for work, and as constantly in fear of finding it, there would have been but little objection to it; but too sweeping in its provisions and in many instances would have subjected men to the annoyance of arrest and imprisonment who are strictly honest but unfortunate.

TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM.

The closing hours of the legislature developed some very strange peculiarities of men.

The members of that body very magnanimously, and we think very appropriately presented to the speaker, Hon. John D. Rich, a splendid silver tea set, and also presented to the clerk, Hon. D. L. Crossman, a fine silver water pitcher and goblets; and while in a magnanimous mood, voted Mr. C. two dollars a day, extra per diem, and voted to the journal clerk, Mr. Miller, one dollar extra per diem; and when a proposition was made to do the same for other employees of the house a few members at once discovered that it was a gross violation of the constitution to allow any extra pay to any officer or employee of the legislature, thereby proving that there is really a difference between Tweedledee and Tweedledum, and the Michigan House of Representatives has found that House of mediocrity, and should have exclaimed "Eureka."

There were other employees of the House, who discharged their duties as faithfully and with as much fidelity as did these two, but it was unconstitutional to give them any extra pay. It is a significant coincidence that the very men who were first to oppose an extension of this well-deserved additional allowance, were the men who required the most extra labor from these employees. They had no hesitancy in asking them to do work not pertaining to their positions, and many times those employees were compelled to work late at night in order to accommodate them, and at the same time perform the legitimate duties of their respective positions.

We see no reason why it should be constitutional to give one officer extra pay, and not extend the same benefit to another.

The sergeant-at-arms and janitor of the House, and their assistants, all performed their duties faithfully, and were as justly entitled to extra pay as any other employee of the House.

The time may come when those members who were such strong advocates of the constitution in one case, and not in others, will have reason to remember their action.

## THE CHISHOLM MURDERERS.

From the Grand Journal.

The perpetrators of the most atrocious political crime recorded in American annals, the murder of Judge Chisholm and his son and daughter, Mississippi, nearly two years ago, are now unpunished. The brutal and unprovoked character of the crime so shocked the public mind that the Mississippi authorities yielded to popular clamor and decided to go through the formality of a trial of the murderers, which was first set down for March, 1878, but has been postponed from time to time for various reasons. A few unscrupulously mendacious democratic papers have charged that Mrs. Chisholm was responsible for the delay of justice; that, under the plea of fear she and her sons refuse to testify against the assassins. Young Mr. Chisholm, who is now a messenger in the executive department at Harrisburg, has this assertion to be a barefaced falsehood. In a recent interview with the correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, he stated that the first postponement was by mutual consent between the prosecution and the defense; that second was due to the prevalence of yellow fever, which closed nearly all the courts in the districts visited by the plague; the third postponement, in March last, was owing to the illness of Mrs. Chisholm, whose physician advised her not to take the extended trip, as it might prove dangerous. Mr. Chisholm says he has been surrounded by friends in the south not to appear against the five persons accused of the murder, but he is determined to testify and run the risk of a big prison in Mississippi. He would, however, not feel safe remaining there any length of time. Young Chisholm and his mother were with the other Chisholms when they were murdered, and have distinct recollections of the terrible scene and of those who participated in the assassination. Chisholm has no doubt that the murder was committed for political reasons, the fully, who perpetrated the crime, being leading democrats, and Judge Chisholm a prominent republican, who possessed important information concerning violations of the enforcement act by the democrats.

The remaining members of the Chisholm family and northern people generally have never believed that the trial would be anything more than a farce. Political murders are so common in the south, and exemption from punishment so invariable a rule, that nothing would cause greater astonishment than a sudden streak of virtue manifested by the conviction and execution of the assassins of Judge Chisholm and his children. But if a rule of law and order is ever to prevail in Mississippi there will have to be a

favorable time for it to commence than the present. The south complains that it is intensely criticized by the north. The charges of political persecutions and murders in the old slave states are only too true—so true, that American civilization is frequently spoken of abroad with a sneer. The people of Mississippi can do much to remove the stigma which rests upon their partitioned section, and convince the public that they have a genuine desire to make the negro and political opinion as free in their state as in the north, by conducting the trial of the Chisholm murderers with the honest determination of vindicating the outraged law.

The average small boy's ambition, is to be a trapper, a pirate, or a song-and-dance man. "When I was a little boy," lisped a very stupid society man to a young lady, "all my ideas in life were centered on being a clown." "Why, there is at least one source of gratification," was the sharp reply.

A German studying the English language saw a man winding a clock, and asked what he was doing. "Winding up my clock, so as to make it run." A little further on the German accused a man who was sitting out at auction, with the same quizzers. "Winding up my business, sir, to stop it." The German of knowledge sat down on a curb-stone and wept.

Cats are largely cultivated in Holland, especially for their skins. The fur of the Dutch cat is very long and soft, compared to that of the English cat, the fur of which is hard and wiry. There is some secrecy as to how the cats in Holland are fed. Mr. Buckland states that it is possible they are fed on fish. The best Dutch cats are black. A good skin of jet black color is worth half a guinea.

A report of the superintendent of Truancy in New York city, closes with the encouraging assertion that the compulsory education law is steadily hitting the children of the streets out of the depths of vagrancy and vice, and out of the clutches of the law, and placing them in schools and institutions, to be properly instructed and reformed, and made a blessing rather than a curse to society.

Bagdad has recently been visited by an epidemic fever, which is attributed to the general impurity of its sanitary arrangements. Fever is indeed almost constantly raging among the poorer classes of Bagdad, who live in large numbers being unable to pay the exorbitant charges demanded by the native druggists for quinine. They have, however, another antidote by which they get great store, and which has at least the merit of costing no money and being easy of application. A large gun, captured many years ago by the Turks in a war with the Persians, occupies a prominent position in the city, being placed in a kind of scaffold, and illuminated at night with four lanterns. This gun is firmly believed to possess the marvellous power of curing fever and warding off the attacks. Accordingly, when fever is most prevalent, dense crowds push and struggle with each other with the object of reaching the gun and rubbing themselves against it. Of late owing to the severity of quarantine, the gun has been rubbed against with immense violence, and it is credited with miracles of cure. The first man who came for any amount of destruction it may have effected in days of yore.

## Fun for Washington.

A cheerful view of Washington is given in a story once told by Mrs. Madison to a little girl who now repeats it in Philadelphia. "One day in Philadelphia," said Mrs. Dolly Madison, "I was sitting in my parlor with a very dear friend, R. B. Lee, when in walked Payne Todd (her son-in-law) in my calico bed gown. While we were laughing at the figure he cut, the servant threw open the door, and he announced General and Mrs. Washington. What to do with the dreadful boy I didn't know. He could not face the President in that garb. Neither could he leave the room without meeting them, for the door they were entering was the only one. I made him crawl quickly under a low, broad settee on which I was sitting. I had just time to arrange the drapery when the Washingtons entered. After the courtly greeting and the usual compliments of the season there came from under the settee a heavy sigh, which evidently attracted the General's notice. However, I only talked and laughed a little louder, hoping to divert his attention, when—oh, me, there came an outcry, and a kick that could not be ignored. So I stooped down and dragged Payne out by the leg. General Washington's dignity left him at once. Laughter! Why he fairly roared! He nearly went into convulsions. The sight of that boy, in that gown, all so unexpected coming, wronged him from under my seat, it was too much."

## The Supply of Boxwood.

Sir Joseph Hooker, in his last annual report of New Gardens, says the Scotch American makes the following remarks on the supply of boxwood: "The supply of this important wood has diminished in quantity and risen in price. It is derived from the forests of the Caucasus, Armenia, and the Caspian shores. The wood of the best quality comes from the Black Sea forests, and is principally shipped from the port of Poti. The produce of the Caspian forests known in the trade as Persian wood, until last year, was also exported through the Black Sea from Tiflis. This found its way, after the commencement of the war, via the Volga canal, to St. Petersburg. The produce of the Caspian forest is softer and inferior in quality to that of the Black Sea. It is a matter of interest to see whether one result of the war will be to open these Black Sea ports, which the Russian government has hitherto kept rigorously closed. The falling off of the supply has led, moreover, to various attempts to find substitutes for boxwood for many purposes. Messrs. Joseph Gardner & sons, of Liverpool, have introduced, with some success, the American dogwood (Cornus florida) and pashumina (Diopisya Virginiana) for substitute for boxwood, for which purpose box has hitherto been in great demand. The diminished supply has also drawn attention to the Ligurian boxwood. It seems, however, that the difficulty of transporting the material to be used in the manufacture of the wood is a serious obstacle to its being used in large quantities."

A dissipated and unmannerly nobleman, presuming upon his "nobility," once asked Sir Walter Scott, who sat opposite to him at a dinner, what the difference was between Scott and set. "Just the breadth of the table," retorted Sir Walter.

The English language is wonderful for its power of expression. When a number of men and women get together and look at each other from the sides of a room, that called a sociable. When a hungry crowd calls upon a poor minister and casts him out of house and home, that's called a donation party.

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